

~~SECRET~~

B
COPY NO. 795
OCI NO. 0312/61

29 December 1961

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE: JUL 2000

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE

LIBRARY FILE COPY
DO NOT DESTROY

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(S)

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

THE CONGO

Tshombé began to back away from accepting Katanga's subordination to Leopoldville at an early stage of the Kitona meeting. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] not having "psychologically accepted the fact he was suing for terms." Tshombé gave no evidence he had changed his views regarding a confederal relationship in the Congo, and he accepted the eight-point Kitona agreement only on the basis that it was subject to approval of the Katanga authorities.

Tshombé, when he returned to Elisabethville, seemed to confirm by his actions Adoula's assessment that "each time Tshombé is close to defeat he asks for negotiations, but when the fighting is stopped he violates the agreement." The Katanga council of ministers declared that Tshombé had no authority to commit the Katangan people and that the agreement had no validity because it was imposed by the UN and the US. Foreign Minister Kimba and Interior Minister Munongo--proponents of Katanga's secession--told the consuls in Elisabethville "on behalf of Tshombé" that Adoula and Tshombé had agreed only to accept the Belgian-drafted constitution--the so-called Fundamental Law--as the basis for negotiation.

A Katangan government [REDACTED] congratulated Tshombé for not having committed the Katangan people and declared the Katangan provincial assembly is the "only valid authority" competent to pronounce a decision.

Tshombé has sent a Katanga parliamentary delegation to Leopoldville "to discuss modifications of certain articles of the constitution." He almost certainly aims to leave his position sufficiently hazy on the Kitona agreement to give himself time for maneuver, and to try to extract further concessions from Adoula. Tshombé himself has expressed doubt that the Katangan assembly--which is scheduled to meet on 3 January--would ratify the agreement. The assembly, on Tshombé's orders, may reject the whole agreement or portions of it. In any event, Tshombé will probably assume the pose that he must abide by the will of the Katangan people.

On 24 December, he reasserted publicly the right of the Katangan people to freedom and self-determination and called on the leaders of the free world to "examine and consider if the war against me is fair or if it corresponds with the ideals of the UN." Katangan Foreign Minister Kimba's current trip to West European capitals is probably designed to generate further support for Katanga with the aim of blocking a resumption of force by the UN.

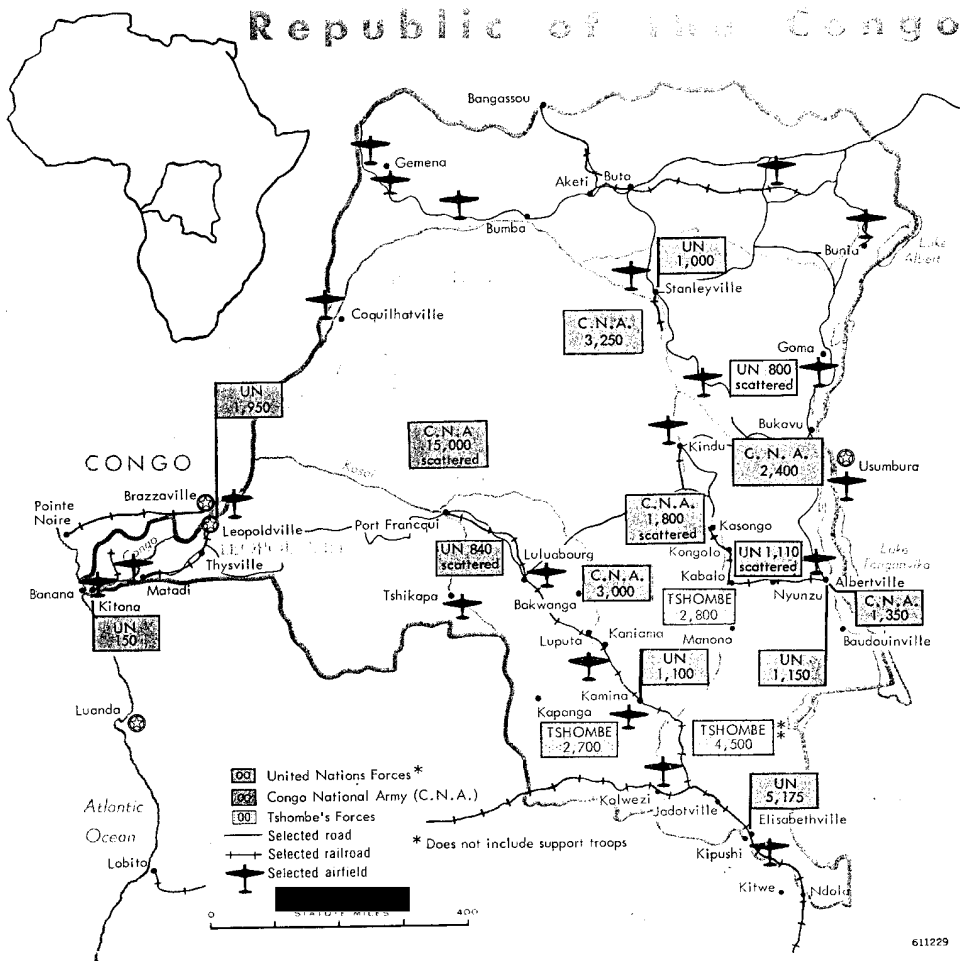
[REDACTED] Tshombé's freedom of action may be limited since Kimba, Munongo, and Finance Minister Kibwe probably "have the bit in their teeth" and would move against Tshombé if he made any serious move for a settlement.

Adoula was extremely wary lest the Kitona talks be used

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



* The numerical strength of Tshombe's forces in the Elisabethville area has been reduced in the recent fighting, but there are no reliable figures on the number of casualties.

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

by his opponents within the government to undercut him, and he included extremist Minister of Interior Christophe Gbenye as a member of his delegation. Adoula appears to have accepted the agreement only under the advice of UN and US officials. Adoula--as Tshombé's recalcitrance continues--may become increasingly reluctant to follow a moderate approach.

Adoula has threatened "energetic action" against Tshombé if he fails to implement the agreement. Aware of his limited capability in this respect, he and other central government leaders have succeeded in getting UN agreement to place a Congo battalion with the UN forces in Katanga. While the UN intends that these units will be restricted to northern Katanga, Leopoldville may have other plans.

General Mobutu reportedly is willing to use UN support to get his battalion to Kamina--which he feels is the best jumping-off point for an advance to the south--but intends to insist on liberty of action for his forces. Mobutu is opposed to giving total control of his units to the UN because he thinks that "under the influence of certain influential members" the UN could cease to prosecute the Katangan operation. Adoula, with his own position threatened, will probably increasingly incline to a tough line toward Tshombé; he has already indicated publicly that further talks with the Katangan leader are useless and that Leopoldville has made all the concessions possible.

reports more signs that

the deep-seated struggle for control between the moderates and left wing in the Adoula government may break into the open. this struggle--submerged for the Kitona meeting--as remaining acute and one which may end in violence.

Top UN officials in New York say they contemplate no military action in Katanga except in self-defense or to hold existing positions and communications. Under Secretary Bunche has said that the UN will allow Tshombé up to one month to implement the UN resolutions.

Foreign Minister Kimba has stated that Katanga reserves the right of freedom of movement for its forces, and

the Katangan forces are taking advantage of the hold-fire to regroup and bring up reinforcements.

"an impression" that UN military circles may be planning a "maneuver" shortly after 27 December if the Katangans do not accept the Kitona agreement. The civilian population is reported "scared and discouraged." Brussels has requested US help to evacuate 2,500 Belgians, mostly women and children.

~~SECRET~~